TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Blind

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1906.

Being a Part of the Eighth Biennial Report of the State Board of Control.

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WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

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Wisconsin School for the Blind

FOR THE

Two Years Ending June 30, 1906.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

OFFICERS.

HARVEY CLARK.... ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
PRUELLA H. CLARK..... *Matron*
FRANCES E. RYAN..... *Assistant Steward*
ADA HUSS.... ... . *Assistant Matron*
A. J. HOGAN..... *Engineer*

TEACHERS.

T. J. CREW..... *Literary Department*
ALICE McGREGOR..... *Literary Department*
ANNA MOORE..... *Literary Department*
HELEN TUTTLE..... *Literary Department*

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOANNA H. JONES..... *Piano*
LAURA ENGLESON..... *Piano*
ADELE B. MEDLAR..... *Vocal*
ROBERT J. HARVEY ..... *Tuning*
HERBERT ADAMS..... *Orchestra*

M. ADA TURNER..... *Physical Culture*
ALMA HURNING..... *Domestic Science*
ELIZABETH McGRATH..... *Kindergarten*
ADA HUSS..... *Sewing and Knitting*
FRANCES E. RYAN..... *Typewriting*

M. WILLIAM HECKMANN..... *Manual Training*
JOSEPH SIEHR..... *Manual Training*
H. G. ARNOLD..... *Manual Training*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

JANESVILLE, July 1, 1907.

To the Hon. State Board of Control of Charitable Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN:—In the performance of my duty I have the pleasure to submit herewith the report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind for the biennial period ending June 30, 1906.

Having been, for several years, a member of your body and then selected therefrom by you about one year ago to take the management of this institution, I am unable to make a report for the full biennial term. However, I desire to say at the beginning that it has been my aim, since I took charge, to conduct the work of this institution in all of its departments on the most liberal and progressive basis possible. Assuming control here within five or six weeks of the time of the opening of a new school year, with several positions on the teaching staff unfilled, with the matron and assistant matron who had been here many years, both removed, the former by death and the latter by a serious illness which soon after proved fatal, with a number of vacant positions to be filled among the general employes,—it looked anything but encouraging. Suffice it to say that fortune seemed to be on our side, and by the time the pupils arrived on the 13th day of September, every place was filled by persons not only competent but also possessing the dispositions and characters so essential to success in the care and education of the blind.

Here I want to pause long enough to acknowledge my grateful appreciation to the officers, teachers and other employes who by their faithfulness and efforts have in so many ways contributed to make our first year so harmonious and successful. Further proof of the harmony, progress and good

spirit that is manifested and is anticipated for the coming year is evidenced by the fact that not one change was found necessary in the faculty and only three or four in the force of employees and we are pleased to report that most of these were occasioned by matrimonial alliances.

It has been our endeavor to take a broad and comprehensive view of the value and importance of the training of the blind, and we have tried with our limited experience to direct the discipline and instruction along the most useful and practical lines.

As has often been said the work of education under the most favorable circumstances is a very serious matter and the proper training of the individual and the development of true character and right ideas in the minds of our youths cannot be lightly treated by the conscientious teacher. Only a portion is to be found in text books. Still more serious is the work when we deal with a class of children who are deficient in the sense of sight, regarded as the most important sense in the progress of education. While they have the advantages of music, which is so inspiring, they are deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the beauties of nature and the effect this has on the building up and formation of character is inestimable. Many parents over look the great importance of this truth and with their sympathetic natures and in their eagerness to assist their afflicted ones they often substitute indulgences for judicious training and spoil the child. We have had this condition to meet in several instances during the past year and in two or three cases found it necessary to deprive the child of the privileges of the school When these conditions are found in young people almost grown to manhood and womanhood and past the really favorable time for the moulding and shaping of character, it is very difficult to control and change these traits of character. For this reason in particular, and for the further reason that advantageous arrangements have within the past few years been made by the state for the instruction, occupation and remuneration of the male adult blind in the

READING CLASS.

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.

Workshop for the Blind in Milwaukee a rule has been promulgated which has proven to be a wise one, denying to persons over the age of twenty-one years entrance to this school. This rule has been with two or three exceptions strictly enforced and while in some cases it has seemed to the rejected applicant to be a great hardship, we cannot help but feel that its enforcement results in the greatest benefit to the greatest number. It has been urged that this rule has effected the population of our school. This may be true, although the enrollment and attendance for the years 1904 and 1905 and 1905 and 1906 was about the same as in previous years.

ENROLLMENT.

	Males.	Females.
1902—1903	60	45
1903—1904	62	43
1904—1905	56	45
1905—1906	56	53

There appears to be a wide difference of opinion among educators of the blind as to what lines of work should be pursued in the main in schools for the blind. As illustrative of this we find some schools, which were among the first established, that advocate the pursuit of those things that will develop the mind only, alleging that by so doing they are able to send out into the world a highly intelligent class of people who are so well equipped mentally that they are able to take their place along side of their educated brother and make their way in the world the same as he. On the other hand there are a number of reputable schools of long standing who take issue with this policy, and maintain that during those years when the average normal young person devotes, at least a portion of his time to learning some handicraft, which may be properly utilized to a limited extent, if not followed as an exclusive pursuit, the young people in our blind schools should be trained in the trades just as much if not more, than along the literary lines, thus enabling them to step out into the world with their

handicap minimized to such an extent that they can be occupied and self supporting by virtues of such training as well as enlightened members of society.

Our school, I am glad to report, is committed to neither of these policies absolutely. It seems to have been, and is the practice of this school to utilize the best features of both these methods and it is our endeavor to develop and broaden our pupils along three different lines, namely, the literary, musical and industrial.

LITERARY.

In the literary department the work is fairly equivalent to that of the common schools and high schools (English Course) in this state and all pupils of "suitable age and capacity" are required to pursue this course. We are just about ready to establish a regular course of study, the pursuit and completion of which should give to our graduates sufficient credits to entitle them to entrance to the State University. We confidently believe that this will be greatly to the advantage of both teachers and pupils. In a school of this kind it is very difficult to classify the pupils and their work. This is due largely to the fact that they enter at various times and at such widely diverging ages and steps of preparation. Nevertheless we are firm advocates of having a system for a basis and believe when it is inaugrated and adhered to that our work will be simplified and much valuable time saved thereby. It is quite the concensus of opinion of the public at large that our pupils make slow progress in their studies and find many things that they are able to do little with. This supposition may be answered both in the affirmative and the negative. We must admit that the methods of instruction used for the blind are somewhat different than those of the public schools and that in reading and writing they go much slower. It is equally true that in some other branches of their work, where concentration and the reasoning powers are brought strongly into practice, they are often quicker than their seeing brother. Again, if it takes

a little longer to finish the regular course, it may be said that many of them have more when they have finished than pupils get in a number of the public schools for a large majority of these pupils have, by the time they graduate, finished a course in music and manual training, including some trade.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Strange and absurb as it may seem many intelligent people seem to be imbued with the idea that because a person is blind he must be musical. Far is such an idea from the truth, for there is no more reason why a person deprived of the sense of sight should be gifted with the art of music than with any of the other arts. However, a great majority of them manifest a fondness for music and pursue it in some of the departments throughout their attendance at school.

Chorus work and individual instruction is given daily to those pupils having special ability and interest. An orchestra of fifteen pieces is maintained which meets daily under a competent leader, and individual lessons on the voilin, horn and other orchestral instruments are a part of the work. During the past year the orchestra has filled a number of engagements in neighboring cities on invitation of their high schools. Regular instruction is given a majority of the pupils on the piano and a few take lessons on the pipe organ. A number of our pupils have become so proficient in their musical work as to be able to utilize it as a means of livelihood.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial work is of two kinds, manual training and the trades. The great advantage of having a course of manual training in the public schools is no longer questioned, and one school after another has provided ways and means for the installation of such a course. Since the blind must of necesssity learn to see largely through the sense of touch it is of the highest importance that the course of instrustion include from the start such form of training as shall best develop and culti-

CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

vate this sense. To this end a thorough course of wood-work, knife-work, bench-work and lathe-work has been carried on for the boys with gratifying results, and we can see no reason why this course should not be open to the girls and it shall be our endeavor to include them as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made.

In the trades the course in piano tuning seems to hold out the greatest attraction to the young men, there having been sixteen carrying the work during the past year. There is probably no occupation that affords such a free and open field to the blind as this work and the success of a large number of those who have mastered it fully warrants others in turning their energies in this direction.

Carpet and rug weaving, chair caning and basketry are also taught and instruction is given at times in broom making, mattress making and hammock making.

The girls learn knitting, sewing, crocheting, weaving, bead work and cooking and acquire sufficient skill in these lines to enable them to assume many of the duties in the home that are incumbent upon a woman.

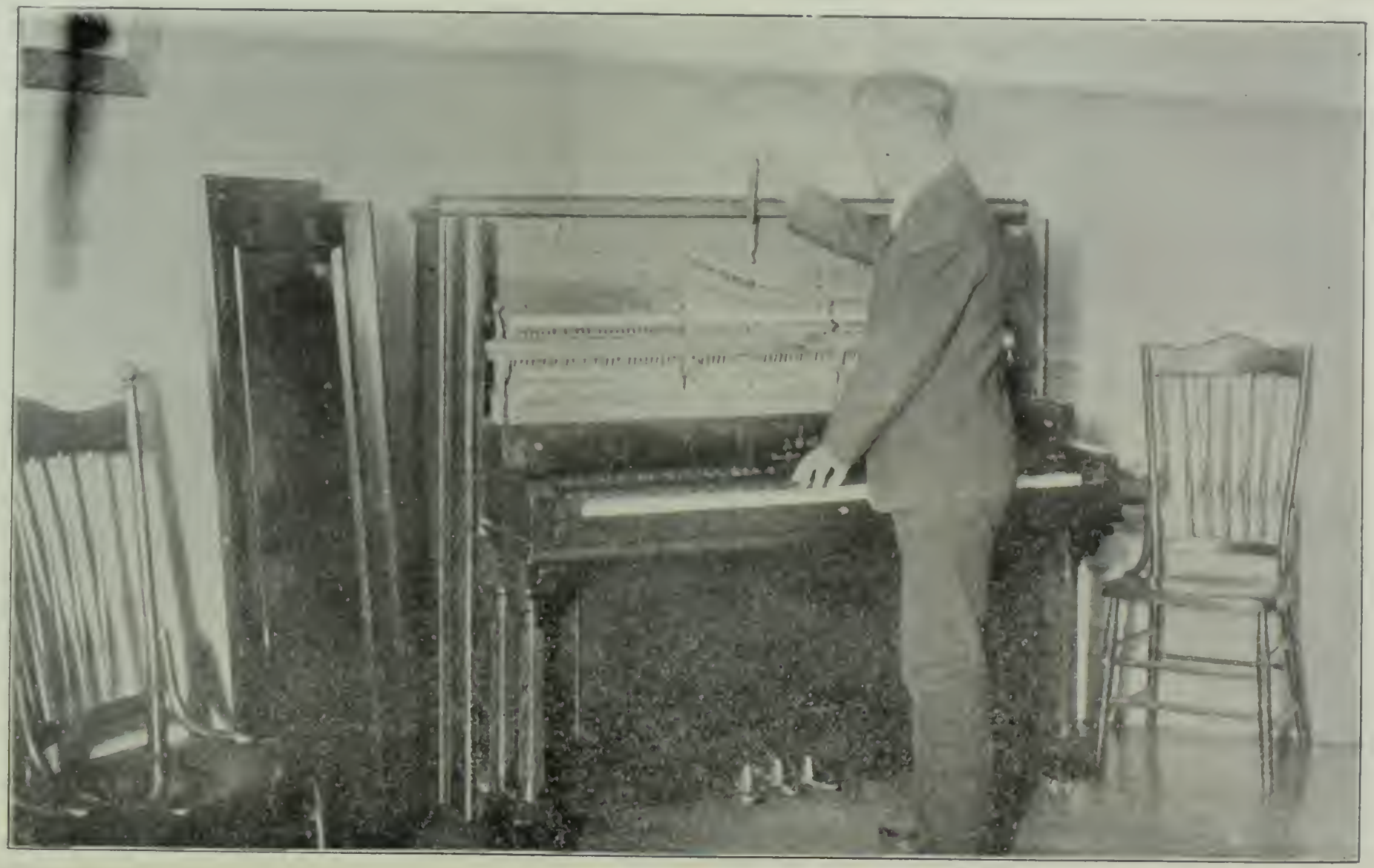
All pupils as soon as they are capable after entering are taught typewriting and are by this means soon able to write their school exercises and examinations and conduct their own correspondence. The invention of the typewriter was a great boon to the blind and does double duty as an educator and a time saver.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

This phase of our work is as necessary and important as any portion of the work conducted here. All pupils are required to take a regular course in gymnastics under the direction of a competent physical director. If any of them are unable to take the regular work on account of some physical defect they are given special exercises adapted to their needs.

There is a tendency on the part of blind children to exercise too little, particularly in the open air, and these exercises

15—S. B. C.



PIANO TUNING.

in the gymnasium are very helpful in straightening the shoulders and developing the muscles of the legs and arms, expanding the chest, improving the carriage and developing self-reliance and freedom of movement.

It is now the practice to take Anthropometric measurements of all of he pupils soon after the opening of the school year in the fall and again toward its close in the spring. As a result of these measurements the exact physical development of the pupil during the year can be accurately obtained and the physical instructor is thereby enabled to classify the pupils and make certain that they are assigned to the exercises that will prove most beneficial in their particular case. These measurements are a source of great interest and show the necessity of physicial training to aid in the growth and development of the growing boy or girl.

Field and track events in the fall and spring add much interest to the work and a number of records in walking, running, jumping, throwing the discus, putting the shot and in the tug of war have already been recorded that will take rank with those made by the athletes of many of our state high schools.

Our gymnasium is one of the best to be found in any state school, but is of no assistance when the season is right for out door exercise, and it is our intention to provide, as soon as possible, in addition to the swings we now have, merry-go-rounds, trolley slides and such other equipment as will stimulate more of a longing for play on the part of our children, and especially the girls. Spontaneous play is what is needed. The great question of the hour in the department of physical education of the blind is,—what can we do to get them to play more as other children play.

LIBRARY.

We have two reasonably well equipped libraries, one in ink print and one in embossed type. The ink print library contains something over 2000 volumes, and since it was cataloged

LATHE WORK.

about two years ago has proved of great assistance to both teachers and pupils. A number of daily papers and most all of the leading magazines and periodicals are to be found on its tables.

Our embossed library comprises about 3000 volumes and covers a wide range of good literature, with about the same proportion of history, biography, poetry, music, fiction and general literature as is found in the ink print library.

Under the provisions of a law recently passed by Congress these books are accessible to blind readers throughout the state and we are constantly sending them to blind people who are thus enabled to share the advantages of this library with the pupils without expense of any kind. The important features of this law are as follows:

"Books, pamphlets, and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, in single volumes, not exceeding ten pounds in weight, or in packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, and containing no advertising or other matter whatever, unsealed and when sent by public institutions for the blind, or by any public libraries, as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions or public libraries, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

On the upper left hand corner of the envelope or wrapper containing the matter, the name and address of the sender must appear, and on the upper right hand corner the word "FREE" over the words "READING MATTER FOR THE BLIND."

SOCIAL LIFE.

There are two literary societies in the school, the Lincoln, for the older boys, and the White Rose for the older girls, that hold regular meetings throughout the year and give valuable training in writing, declaiming, debating and parliamentary practice. A Christian Endeavor for the older pupils, a Junior

League for the younger pupils and a Sunshine Club of little folks, and a society called Sigma Alpha Sigma, which is in reality an anti-slang society, whose membership is open to all of the girls, make up the social organizations. The officers and teachers are the guiding spirit in all of these societies. It is customary on Saturday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock to throw open the gymnasium to all members of the household for a period of social recreation. These gatherings are held under the personal supervision of the superintendent and matron. A social chat interspersed with singing, playing and dancing not only does much to break the monotony of the long school year for all who participate, but adds much to the education of the pupils in the way of good form and grace of manner. It is here that they have their best opportunity to acquire the little courtesies of life so quickly noticed, especially in the blind, and observed by all with whom they come in contact.

RELIGION.

The Sabbath day is observed by the holding of two Sunday services, one in the morning at nine o'clock and one in the evening at seven o'clock. At the morning hour regular Sunday School services are conducted by Protestant and Catholic teachers for the benefit of the adherents of these respective faiths. At the evening hour general exercises of a non-sectarian nature are conducted by the superintendent. The pupils are required to attend these services, and those of suitable age are permitted to attend services at the city churches of their preference whenever conditions permit.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school during the past year has, I am sorry to say, not been up to the average We are unable to ascribe any particular reason for this condition of affairs, unless it be the change in management, for hardly had we got our bearings after school opened last fall until we were quar-

antined by order of the State Board of Health, for smallpox. We labored along under these restrictions for over five weeks and treated twenty cases, none of which, we are happy to report,, were attended with serious results. After a thorough fumigation we were just ready to settle down to a resumption of normal affairs when the measles broke out and twenty-eight cases, most of which were quite light, resulted before they were run out.

No deaths occurred in the institution, although we are obliged, with much regret, to chronicle the death of one of our pupils during the year, namely Frieda Saxer of La Crosse, a bright and accomplished young girl just budding into womanhood, who was taken from school to her home after a short illness, and who passed away a few weeks thereafter with consumption. Our records also show that another of our pupils, Edith McLaughlin, of Beloit, died at her home on the first day of January, 1905, of pneumonia.

The unusual amount of sickness together with the character of it, strongly emphasizes the necessity for having more adequate facilities for caring for such cases. This will be more fully referred to under the subject of our needs.

WHAT WE NEED.

While our main building is sufficiently large and reasonably well arranged for the school work proper, we are laboring under a heavy handicap in our musical department. On account of its having proven itself to be something that a blind man can do as well, if not better, than a seeing one and the proceeds therefrom render him more than self-supporting, the course in tuning is taken by forty per cent of the male pupils. Such a large number has overtaxed the room provided for this department and more and better facilities should be provided without delay. By the mention of better facilities I mean that the tuning department should be taken out of the basement, where it is now located, and placed in a building by itself. The necessity of this lies in the fact that it is un-

healthy and unsanitary for the pupils to work, so steadily day in and day out, below the surface of the ground, and the great amount of dampness found in these basement rooms not only retards the tuning work but also does lasting damage to the pianos kept therein.

All of the other musical departments, which constitutes so important a part of our work here, could then be removed to this building and by so doing a very disturbing element that interferes greatly with the progress of the work in the several school rooms, would be eliminated. Such a building would do much to advance the progress and standing of our school. It could be so constructed as to include a swimming tank and system of baths, conveniences which are badly needed here for the health and development of these children. With the installation of these baths a course of instruction could also be added with very little expense, that would open another door of occupation to the blind. I refer to a course in massage. It is reported that in Japan this work is carried on almost entirely by the blind, and there is certainly a large and remunerative field for the same in this country.

A change in our water system so that we would be able to have a plant of our own would, in my judgment, be good business management. Since the meter was repaired, about a year and a half ago, the amount of water we have been charged with quartely is nearly double the amount used previously.

After a long and careful investigation of the matter I can find no way in which to materially curtail this amount. The water company, with whom we contract for this supply, have assured us that we cannot expect to lower the rate, so that now we are paying out nearly $600 a year for water. Inasmuch as we own the pipes and hydrants on the grounds and have what appears to be a deep, reliable well under our boiler house, with plenty of power on hand, we ought to be able to install a water system with sufficient pressure for adequate fire protecton for the amount we would pay out to this water company in the course of five or six years.

An elevator is badly needed in the main building in order to render the upper portion of the building accessible to teachers, pupils and employees who have occasion, several times daily, to climb from two to five long flights of stairs in going to and from their work. This elevator could be placed on the girls' side of the building, where it is most needed, and where there is already a shaft, at a very reasonable cost and the benefit it would be to the girls cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It is the unanimous verdict of all reputable practitioners today that the long flights of stairs young girls find it necessary to climb in attending the public schools are, in many cases, the the real beginning and constant source of weakness that eventually undermines their health and happiness and many times works lasting injury to them. This being true with the normal girl, how much greater the danger in the case of our girls who are as a rule hardly up to the standard in physical requirements?

Nearly every day some girl is reported as not being able to attend her classes. As a result the work of the class is either retarded or she is obliged to miss her work with very little chance to make it up. This results in the prolongation of the time she is required to remain at the school to finish her education, in case she finishes at all. A number of other hindrances to the progress of the work can be traced directly to the climbing of these long stairs. It is my firm belief that the state could make no better investment than the installation of an elevator in the School for the Blind.

The time has come when some provision must be made for the storing of our coal. We have been using an old wooden shed which has such a small capacity that only a very limited supply of coal can be stored. This shed is now in such a dilapidated condition that it must be replaced. A desirable location for a building of this kind would be at the west end of our present power house where a brick addition forty feet long, thirty feet wide and fourteen feet high would preserve the harmony of the present building and provide for the storage of

COOKING CLASS.

from five to six hundred tons of coal, nearly one-half a year's supply, which is very necessary in this day of strikes, lock-outs and shortage of cars.

One of the greatest and pressing needs of this institution is a building for isolation purposes. That a building for such purposes is an actual necessity at all state institutions is conceded by all those connected with their management, but events that have transpired here during the past year have emphasized, as nothing else could, the constant danger that surrounds us in our present condition. On the 3d. day of last November, after a consultation of several local physicians with members of the State Board of Health, they decided that some of our pupils had the small-pox, and by order of the latter we were placed under quarantine. We immediately took steps to prevent the spread of the contagion, but having no means to isolate those already afflicted, the handicap was too great and in a very short time new cases developed until at last we had twenty cases down with the disease. Fortunately, the disease was in a mild form, and with the exception of two or three cases, those stricken were not seriously ill, although it was a number of weeks before the quarantine could be raised. Housed as we are with nearly one hundred and fifty people under one roof with no separate building to which persons exposed and stricken by contagious diseases can be immediately removed and cared for, it is really almost miraculous that dire results have not followed long before this. Because of the nature of their affliction, there is no class of people with whom it is so difficult to maintain any sort of a strict isolation and quarantine as ours. Inasmuch as their method of acquiring knowledge depends largely upon the sense of touch, they are almost continually in bodily contact with their teachers and fellow pupils, thereby furnishing the most direct method of transmitting the germs of disease. From the foregoing it will be observed how necessary it is to provide this, of all the institutions, with an adequate isolation building.

This is the last season we can use the old board sidewalk on

State street that connects us with the city and furnishes an exercising place for the pupils. It will have to be replaced with a cement walk and it should be extended so as to run along the lawn in front of the main building. There s nothing but an old worn cinder path along here at present and it is under water for a day or two after every heavy rain, and in winter is, of course, of no avail. There is no better form of exercise, nor one that the blind can be more easily induced to follow than walking, and in their case, again, there should be here, of all places, a plentiful supply of good, well kept walks. The amount needed is about 10,000 square feet.

We will finish our needs by saying that a new floor is badly needed in our laundry which should be of tile, and a portion of the tile flooring in the corridor of the main building will soon have to be relaid.

For a number of years very little has been done in the way of painting and repairing and especially is this true in regard to the roofs and the woodwork, and provision should be made for doing this, if things are to be kept up as they should be.

To recapitulate,—a music building, a water system, an elevator, an isolation building, a coal shed, side walks, and a laundry floor and general repairs, are much needed, all of which are most strongly recommended.

GRADUATES.

The graduating classes the last few years have not been very large but it can be truly said of them that what they lacked in quantity they made up for in quality. Many of the pupils become so anxious to try their fortunes in the world after having spent a number of years in the school, that they cannot be persuaded to remain just a little while longer and finish their course.

Former officers of this institution prepared for a previous report a sketch of the careers of its graduates and its former pupils as evidence of the real work and value of the school and this rcord shows the Wisconsin School for the Blind to be of such a high standard as to make any citizen feel proud. On

account of its many points of interest and value as a reference work I take the liberty of again publishing it as a part of this report.

The first formal graduating exercises were held in 1885. The total number of graduates to date is sixty-eight. They hold honored and respected positions in the communities in which they live. Not all are independent. No one in our complex life is wholly independent. Seeing people must look to one another for support and assistance. Defining independence as that condition of self support in which one earns a salary sufficient for his needs or does for others as much as others do for him, at least 75 per cent of our graduates are self supporting. Their record in this respect will compare favorably with the graduates of the high schools for seeing. Following is given a list of graduates. Those marked with (a star) are totally blind or so nearly blind as to be unable to read ink print. Of these graduates eight are married. The total number of children resulting from these marriages, so far as I am able to learn, is eight and not one of them is blind. Three only are children of a parent congenitally blind.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1885.		
1. Henry P. Klyver	Rochester, N. Y.	Clergyman.
2. M. A. McGalloway*	Fond du Lac	Mfgr. extracts and liniments.
1886.		
1. Laura Engleson*	Beloit, Wis.	Music teacher Wis. School for Blind.
2. Anna Carter	New York City	Writer.
3. Libbie Wood*	Fond du Lac	Deceased.
4. Mary Shanahan*	Manitowoc	Sister Mary Efram, teacher in convent.
5. May Lyon (Ferson)	Elkhorn	Kindergarten teacher at Delavan. Married.
6. Fritz Klemp*	Thorp	Merchant.
7. Willard Tubbs	River Falls	Patent medicine mfgr.
8. Arthur Whitney	Edgerton	
1887-1888.		
1. Ida Flick (Houghtelling)*	Sparta	Married. Housekeeper.
2. Amelia Nix* (Pickert)	Milwaukee	Married. Housekeeper.
3. Jennie Connor*	Sun Prairie	Housekeeper and chambermaid.
4. Olof Olson*	LaCrosse	Tuner and music teacher.
1889-1890-1891.		
1. Jessie Anderson (Barlow)	Chicago	Married.
2. Mary Hedberg*	Minneapolis	Housekeeper.
3. Bertha Squire*	Sheboygan	Housekeeper.

Superintendent's Report.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1893.*		
1. Andrew Donhard.	Marshfield	Music teacher.
1894.		
1. Edward Weller	Sparta	Printer (deceased).
2. Agnes Trainer	Topeka	Student.
1895-1896.		
1. George Wolf*	Prescott	Tuner and piano teacher.
2. Herbert Adams*	Janesville	Tuner and piano teacher.
3. John Berger	Mattoon	Laborer.
4. Chester Hurlburt*	Glenbeulah	Clergyman.
5. Minnie O'Connor	Iowa	
6. Lizzie Zimmerman*	Johnston's Creek	Housekeeper.
7. Birdie Washburn (Slack)	Oklahoma	Housekeeper.
1897.		
1. Joseph Langenkamp*	Manitowoc	Tuner.
2. Louise Belongia*	Oconto	Teacher, Milwaukee.
3. Louise Pundt*	Milwaukee	Housekeeper.
4. Cassie Carr*	Eau Claire	Housekeeper
5. Louise Futtle*	Baraboo	Teacher in Wis. School for Blind.
6. Genevieve Gallagher	Sauk City, Minn.	Teacher public school.
7. Edward Raabe*	Milwaukee	Clerk in general store.
8. Joseph Heil*	Stevens Point	Tuner.
9. Andrew Anderson*	Oshkosh	Masseur.
10. Fred Belongia*	Oconto	Tuner.
1898-1899.		
1. Margaret Davies	Corliss	Point printer Wis. School for Blind.
2. Anna Davies	Corliss	Housekeeper for wages.
3. Anna Zimmerman*	Johnston's Creek	Housekeeper.
4. Leo Heck, (deceased)	Sheboygan	
5. Orson Cochran	Grand Rapids	Tuner.
6. Arthur Nitschke*	Milwaukee	In workshop for blind.
7. John Schuster*	Milwaukee	Osteopathic physician.
8. Chas. Winkleman.	Footville	Weaver.
9. Robert Barnes*	Harvey, N. Dakota	Clergyman.
1900-1901—no class.		
1902.		
1. Jessie Foster*	Janesville	Music teacher.
2. Carrie Palmer*	Janesville	Canvasser.
3. Elizabeth Emmerson*	Beloit	Housekeeper.
4. Mathilde Schmitke (Judd)	Des Moines, Iowa	Married.
5. William Dobbins*	Marinette	Tuner.
6. Samuel Egtdedt	Janesville	Tuner.
7. Alfred Feistel	Sheboygan	Tuner.
8. Daniel Roberts*	Baraboo	Tuner.
1903.		
1. Arthur Cory*	Spokane, Washington	Tuner. Post graduate student.
2. Oscar Simmons*	Portland, Oregon	Tuner.
3. Frank Lemere*		Tuner.
4. Winifred Gilbert	Stoughton	Public school teacher.
5. Anna Hull	Montello	Stenographer and music teacher
6. Emma Beutzine*	Cumberland	Housekeeper.
1904.		
1. Thea. Lorentson*	Baldwin	Housekeeper.
2. Chester Parish*	Los Angeles, Cal.	Student in College of Osteopathy.
3. Leo. Lange*	Milwaukee	Tuner.
4. Wm. Cochran*	Grand Rapids	
1905.		
1. Sarah Davies	Whitewater	Housekeeper for wages.
2. Julia Hawke	Eau Claire	
1906.		
1. Ludwig Ness	Eau Claire	
2. Herbert Cooley	Eau Claire	

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

PUPILS NOT GRADUATES.

In the last twenty-four years about three hundred pupils have left school without graduating. Of these over forty are dead, many have left the state and their whereabouts are unknown to us, some have come into possession of property, and others are supported by parents or relatives who are financially well-to-do. There are over eighty of whom officers or teachers in the school have knowledge who are self supporting or nearly so.

Following is a partial list giving names, degree of blindness, residence and trade or business:

Chas. Adams, partial, Greenwood, weaver.

Mark Albert, partial, Oshkosh, canvasser.

John Amerhine, total, Milwaukee, peddler, supports wife and 4 children.

Medar Aileyn, partial, Evanston, Ill., cook, married.

Jens Anderson, total, Stoughton, weaving and other school trades, supports himself and assists parents.

Jos. Bergs, partial, Milwaukee, workshop for blind.

George Brooks, total, Eastman, weaving, violinist, singer, partially deaf.

R. Buckser, total, Milwaukee, tuner.

Jas. M. Biggs, total, Richland Center, weaver and store keeper.

Archie Belognia, partial, Oconto, store keeper.

Frank Bus, total, tuner.

Albert Bitter, partial, Milwaukee, rat killer.

Anthony Brunson, partial, Chicago, bicycle repairer.

Jas. Babcock, partial, Illinois, farm hand.

Thos. Carney, partial, Galesville, farmer.

Wm. Crandal, total, Walworth, undertaker, supports wife and 2 children.

Arthur Covey, total, Oshkosh, peanut dealer.

John Cunningham, total, Sun Prairie, weaver.

Grover Carey, partial, Madison, clerk.

Edward Donahoe, total, Portland, Oregon, married, two children, school trades.

Philip Donahoe, total, Big Spring, weaver.

Oscar Follansbee, partial, River Falls, married, two children.

Hugo Feick, total, Plymouth, salesman.
Emil Faulk, total, Oshkosh, weaver.
Jos. Gockle, total, Milwaukee, editor and publisher.
Edward Genrich, total, Eau Claire, tuner.
Walter Goetzinger, total, La Crosse, married, musician.
Laddic Gorna, total, Two Rivers, tuner.
Louise Marsden (Goetzinger), partial, married, La Crosse.
Frank Harmon, total, Elkhorn, farmer.
Peter Holmgren, total, Hurley, weaver and merchant.
Howard Hall, partial, Poynette.
Edward Johnson, partial, Kendall, weaver.
Bert Johnston, total, Milwaukee, tuner.
Terrance Knight, partial, Darlington.
Bernard Knuth, total, Milwaukee, workshop for blind.
Julius Koepke, total, Whitewater, tuner.
Levi McCulloch, partial, Janesville, broom maker and canvasser.
Dennis Murphy, partial, Waupun, farmer.
Ernst Montgomery, partial, Poplar Grove, weaver.
Edward McMurphy, partial, Prescott, farmer.
Wm. Mann, total, Milwaukee, wrokshop for blind.
Louis Manz, total, Milwaukee, workshop for blind.
Gustav Mansky, total, Milwaukee, workshop for the blind.
Ernest Meissner, partial, Janesville, laborer.
Placid Mougenot, total, weaver.
Lizzie Nix, partial, Milwaukee, clerk.
John Nelson, partial, River Falls, printer.
Nels Nelson, total, Pine Grove, fiddler.
Wm. Nelson, total, Cushing, farm work.
John Olson, total, Elroy, farm work.
Peter Oren, total, Blanchardville, laborer.
Edward Ouradnik, total, Slovan, weaver.
Joseph Preston, partial, Janesville, shoe merchant.
Ulmer Park, partial, Cong. clergyman.
Frank Pratt, partial, Madison, music dealer.
Alpheus Parseneau, partial, Fall River, farmer.
Violet Patterson, parital, Milwaukee, teacher.
Howard Pratt, partial, River Falls, butcher.
Nels Peterson, toatl, Racine, weaver, married, two children.
Emil Rentzen, partial, Milwaukee.
Frank Richardson, partial, Burnam Woods, weaver.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

Adam Rickert, blind and deaf, Portage, peddler.
Chas. Root, total, Milwaukee, tuner.
Hays Rouse, partial, Bay Settlement, farmer.
Frank Siegel, partial, Racine, married, tuner and salesman.
George Stuenfig, partial, Portage, farmer.
Edward Shattuck, partial, Milton, merchant.
Henry Schart, partial, Milwaukee, workshop for blind.
Philip Slack, total, Oklahoma, book merchant, married.
Jerry Scribner, partial, Denver, tuner.
Charles Stern, partial, Hintz, weaver.
Frank Tamplin, total, Janesville, farmer.
Frank Tummand, total, Dubuque, weaver.
John Wilson, total, Eastman, musician.
Hesto Washburn, partial, Delavan, teacher.
Hirman Woodard, total, Lodi, weaver.

Of women who left school without graduating, twenty with partial vision and four of the totally blind have married and have charge of homes. Two or three are music teachers. Many earn a little money by selling bead work and other articles of their handicraft. The large majority live with relatives and support themselves not by earning salaries but by helping in the work of the household. "Home helpers" is our name for the positions they fill and it is to train blind girls to be a real help and blessing in the homes in which they live that much of the energy of the school is directed.

Of former pupils, two women and five men are in poorhouses. One of these women has money and pays two dollars a week toward her support; the other one makes and sells beadwork which helps in paying her expense. Two of the five men will probably soon be earning a living in the workshop for the blind in Milwaukee, so that four persons—three men and one women is nearly a fair statement of the number of our former pupils now public charges in the almshouses of the state.

Of former pupils, not graduates, twenty-one women and thirteen men, with partial sight, and four women and ten men with no sight, have married. The marriages have resulted in forty-one children, two with defective vision.

Only four marriages have occurred the parties to which both attended school here, and in not more than one case, if any, was an attachment between the young people formed while attending school.

With grateful acknowledgement to your Honorable Board for the consideration shown me at all times, I respectfully submit the foregoing.

HARVEY CLARK,
Superintendent and Steward.

List of supplies the children should have on entrance to the school.

For Boys.	*For Girls.*
2 suits for week-day wear	3 dresses for week-day wear
1 suit for Sunday wear	1 dress for Sunday wear
3 colored and 1 light day shirts	2 white underskirts
2 night shirts	3 colored underskirts
6 prs. of socks or stockings	3 night dresses or gowns
1 hat and 1 cap	6 pairs of stockings
2 suits of light underwear	1 warm jacket and hat
2 suits of heavy underwear	3 suits of light underwear
3 pair shoes	3 suits of heavy underwear
1 pair mittens or gloves	3 pairs of shoes and over shoes
1 comb and brush and toothbrush	1 pair of mittens or gloves
Handkerchiefs and collars	1 comb and brush and tooth brush
4 towels	Handkerchiefs
	4 towels.

Small boys should have more underwear than larger ones. Their pants, both woolen and cotton, should be of washable material for every day wear. They should have six waists (instead of shirts) and an extra pair of trousers also rubbers or overshoes. Small girls should be provided with aprons.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1904—1906.

Boys.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Adams, Charles	Greenwood	Clark.
Albert, Mark	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Bentzine, Alphonse	Cumberland	Barron.
Bentzine, Harold	Cumberland	Barron.
Baer, John	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Bauer, Otto	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Bishop, Vigo	Janesville	Rock.
Brackey, Oscar	Shell Lake	Washburn.
Bergman, George	Watertown	Jefferson.
Bellman, Leonard,	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Blanding, Joseph	St. Croix Falls	Polk.
Braxmeier, Edwin A	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
Corey, Arthur	Viroqua	Vernon.
Cooley, Herbert	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Cochrane, William	Grand Rapids	Wood.
Dobbins, William	Marinette	Marinette.
Davies, Herbert	Corliss	Racine.
Ehlert, Frederick	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Fitch, William	Clear Lake	Polk.
Fournier, Cedrick	Green Bay	Brown.
Gonia, Laddie	Two Rivers	Manitowoc.
Grebnier, Joseph	Barneveld	Iowa.
Howard, John	Marinette	Marinette.
Hoffman, Frederick	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hessenauer, Harry	Janesville	Rock.
Hill, Chester	Barneveld	Iowa.
Hansen, Willie	Union Grove	Racine.
Harvey, Phillip	Greenleaf	Brown.
Howard, Earl	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hudson, Phillip	Lake Geneva	Walworth.
Johnston, Bert	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Johnson, Arndt	Blair	Trempealeau
Knilans, Roy	Elkhorn	Walworth.
Knuth, George	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Kimball, Joseph	Stevens Point	Portage.
Klingbeil, Edward	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Keller, Randall	Sparta	Monroe.
Lacourciere, Leon	Oconto	Oconto.
Luenberger, George	Monroe	Green.
Lang, Frank	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.

Enrollment.

FNROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1904—1906.

Boys.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Mansfield, Jason	Lynxville	Crawford.
Montag, Adolph	Dickeyville	Grant
McKinnon, Donald	Fish Creek	Door.
Messmer, Lawrence	Edgerton	Rock.
Meissner, Ernest	Janesville	Rock.
Ness, Ludwig	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Prosser, James	Menasha	Winnebago.
Peglow, Edwin	Reloit	Rock.
Peterson, Carl	Ashland	Ashland.
Quade, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Raush, Charles	Mauston	Juneau.
Raush, Edward	Maustin	Juneau.
Reutzen, Emil	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Roepke, Albert	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rector, Lewis	Athelstane	Marinette.
Seeling, Louis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Smiley, Walter	Union Grove	Racine.
Severson, Oscar	Cambridge	Dane.
Smith, Herbert	Lake Geneva	Walworth.
Seigel, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Shebel, Herbert V	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Tesser, Oscar	Saratoga	Wood.
Tyczkowski, Aloysius	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Tamplin, Frank	Janesville	Rock.
Youngs, Guy	Barnum	Crawford.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1904-1906.

Girls.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Burke, Agnes	Portage	Columbia.
Burke, Catherine	Portage	Columbia.
Bentzine, Jennie	Cumberland	Brown.
Boldt, Martha	Abrams	Oconto.
Boes, Ida	Oconto	Oconto.
Berger, Anna	Mattoon	Shawano.
Berger, Mary	Mattoon	Shawano.
Cox, Martha	Kendall	Monroe.
Carlyle, Tomsina	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Cornell, Blanche	Plainfield	Waushara.
Countryman, Iva	Evansville	Rock.
Davies, Sara	Corliss	Racine.
Doege, Adele	Walworth	Walworth.
Enders, Emma	Marinette	Marinette.
Edmondson, Minnie	Randolph	Dodge.
Gomm, Florence	Hustisford	Juneau.
Hanson, Mary	Fish Creek	Door.
Helmenstein, Dollie	Blue Mounds	Sauk.
Hartt, Agnes	Beaver Dam	Dodge.
Hillsburg, Elizabeth	Schofield	Marathon.
Hauke, Julia	Hudson	St. Croix.
Hollister, Jessie	Bancroft	Portage.
Hanson, Hattie	Fish Creek	Door.
Klump, Frieda	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Krogman, Emma	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Kniskern, Velma	Walworth	Walworth.
Kroyer, Elsie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Larson, Mary	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Lohry, Lillie	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Lowry, Frances	Fargo, N. D	
McKinnon, Florence	Fish Creek	Door.
Meissner, Martha	Janesville	Rock.
Masterson, Adeline	Oconto	Oconto.
McGlauchlin, Edith	Beloit	Rock.
Norton, Ruth	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Nelson, Louise	Waupaca	Waupaca.

Enrollment.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1904-1906.

Girls.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
O'Brsen, Mamie	Hudson	St. Croix.
O'Shea, Stella	Wilson	St. Croix.
O'Shea, Margaret	Wilson	St. Crolx.
Otto, Allie	Appleton	Outagamie.
Paterson, Violet	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Quade, Dora	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rausch, Tillie	Mauston	Juneau.
Rausch, Clara	Maustoa	Juheau.
Saxer, Emily	La Crosse	La Crosse
Saxer, Frieda	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Solberg, Alma	Ashland	Ashland.
Stump, Emily	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Somers, Alice	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Soderstrom, Alene	Barron	Barron.
Terrill, Ethei	Pine River	Waushara.
Tibbits, Anna	Crandon	Forest.
Torger, Nora	Soldiers Grove	Crawford.
Torgerson, Sena	Deronda	Polk.
Van Gemert, Anna	De Pere	Brown.
Von Wald,	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Wanzer, Nita	Owen	Eau Claire.
Wittfeldt, Elizabeth	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

PAY ROLL FOR SCHOOL FOR BLIND FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1906.

Name.	Time of commencement.	Salary or wages.	Position.	County or residence.
Harvey Clark	Aug., 1905	$166 66	Supt. and steward	Green Co.
Pruella H. Clark	Aug., 1905	41 66	Matron	Green Co.
Frances E. Ryan	Nov., 1903	40 00	Assistant steward	Rock Co.
Ada Hass	Sept., 1905	40 00	Assistant matron	Milwaukee Co.
Anna Moore	Sept., 1905	40 00	Teacher, literary	Grant Co.
T. J. Crew	Sept., 1905	50 00	Teacher, litarery	Walworth Co.
Alice McGregor	Nov., 1904	40 00	Teacher, literary	Grant Co,
Helen Tuttle	Sept., 1898	40 00	Teacher, literary	Sauk Co.
Alma Hurding	Sept., 1905	35 00	Domestic science	Iowa Co.
Elizabeth McGrath	Sept., 1903	40 00	Kindergarten	Green Co.
M. Ada Turner	Sept., 1903	40 00	Physical culture	Dane Co.
Joanna H. Jones	Sept., 1879	50 00	Piano	Rock Co.
Laura Engleson	Sept., 1899	25 00	Piano	Rock Co.
Adele Medlar	Sept., 1905	40 00	Vocal	State of Ill.
Robert J. Harvey	Sept., 1902	40 00	Tuning	State of N. Y.
H. G. Arnold	Sept., 1903	35 00	Work	Rock Co.
Joseph Siehr	Sept., 1904	35 00	Work	Milwaukee Co.
Herbert Adams	Sept., 1905	45 00	Orchestra	Rock Co.
Margaret Davidson	Sept., 1905	20 00	Supervisor	Rock Co.
Louis Speer	Apr., 1906	30 00	Watchman	Dane Co.
Mary Murphy	June, 1903	15 00	Chambermaid	Rock Co.
Anna Bierkness	Sept., 1904	15 00	Chambermaid	Rock Co.
Ida Kreiger	Nov., 1903	15 00	Chambermaid	Monroe Co.
Nellie Hellerud	Sept., 1905	15 00	Chambermaid	Green Co.
Mary McKinnon	Sept., 1902	20 00	Cook	Door Co.
Mary Collins	Apr., 1906	20 00	Cook	Marquette Co.
Mary Montag	Sept., 1905	15 00	Dining room	Grant Co.
Anna Brickley	Sept., 1905	15 00	Dining room	State of Ill.
Hattie Cowan	Dec., 1905	15 00	Dining room	Rock Co.
Elizabeth Pope	Jan., 1906	15 00	Dining room	Rock Co.
A. J. Hogan	Mar., 1906	60 00	Engineer	Forest Co.
Fred A. Bulman	Mar., 1906	60 00	Engineer	Eau Claire Co.
Henry F. Bull	Feb., 1905	55 00	Fireman	Rock Co.
James O'Rourke	Aug., 1884	45 00	Gardner	Rock Co.
Anna Kirby	May, 1893	15 00	Janitress	Rock Co.
Maggie Hay	Apr., 1905	15 00	Kitchen	Rock Co.
Mary Hay	Sept., 1905	15 00	Kitchen	Rock Co.
Thelma Anderson	Oct., 1901	15 00	Laundress	Rock Co.
Thekla Kerl	Oct., 1903	20 00	Laundress	Rock Co.
Matilda Kreiger	Oct., 1905	15 00	Laundress	Monroe Co.
Margeret Davies	Sept., 1899	15 00	Printer	Racine Co.
Clarence Anderson	Dec., 1901	30 00	Stock man	Waupaca Co.
Emelia Olson	Mar., 1903	15 00	Seamstress	Waupaca Co.
Margaret McFarland	Jan., 1906	15 00	Seamstress	Iowa Co.
Barbara Fontaine	Aug., 1878	13 00	Visitors' attendant	Brown Co.

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1906.

1904.				
July 1	Balance		.....	$26,975 59
1905.				
June 2	Appropriation, chap. 276, laws of 1905		.....	12,218 00
June 16	Appropriation, chap. 368, laws of 1905		.....	60,000 00
June 30	Steward, for sundries		.....	1,159 72
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$38,245 16	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$61,860 92	.....	.....
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	247 23	62,108 15	.....
			$100,353 31	$100,353 31

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1906.

1905.				
July 1	Balance		.....	$62,108 15
1906.				
June 30	Steward for sundries		.....	1,385 08
June 30	Paid on acoount of current expenses this year		$32,105 89	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$31,120 62	.....	.....
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	266 72	31,387 34	.....
			$63,493 23	$63,493 23

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind, for

Classified items.	Inventory June 30, 1904.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this acc't. during the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden	$2,587 67	$1,356 00	.....	$3,943 67
Board and tuition.....	.....	.....	$40 00	40 00
Clothing and expense of pupils	7 92	170 86	.....	178 78
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department.....	11 55	67 40	.....	78 95
Engine and boilers ...	5,253 87	170 73	.....	5,424 60
Exchange	.....	5 56	.....	5 56
Fire apparatus.....	229 55	.....	.....	229 55
Fuel	357 00	3,721 90	.....	4,078 90
Furniture	4,685 86	166 93	.....	4,852 79
Gas and other lights..	7,332 75	200 50	535 47	8,068 72
House furnishings....	6,608 99	740 29	50 65	7,399 93
Laundry	1,292 33	230 02	.....	1,522 35
Machinery and tools ..	163 52	75 44	.....	238 96
Means of instruction..	12,540 52	1,378 20	.....	13,918 72
Miscellaneous	167 35	712 84	.....	880 19
Officers expenses	.....	92 90	.....	92 90
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	150 53	183 36	.....	333 89
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	202,442 49	.....	3,011 51	205,454 00
Repairs and renewels .	16 75	5,083 35	7 35	5,107 45
Subsistence	128 33	7,295 60	2,057 89	9,481 82
Wages and salaries ...	.....	15,801 41	.....	15,801 41
Work department	761 50	370 50	.....	1,132 00
Total	$244,738 48	$37,823 79	$5,702 87	$288,265 14
Less discount and other credits.....	.....	43 45	.....	255,950 04
	.....	$37,780 34	.....	$32,315 10
Amount deducted by secretary of state for printing	$39 99	.....	.....	.....
Amount deducted by secretary of state for Insurance	424 83	464 82	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$38,245 16	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Inventory June 30, 1905.	Cash rec'd on this acc't during the year.	Transferred from this acc't during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,422 51	$656 46	$1,862 39	$4,941 36	$997 69	.....
.....	40 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....
6 60	.....	.....	6 60	.....	$172 18
.....	.....	39 46	39 46	39 46	.....
5 30	2 00	.....	7 30	.....	71 65
5,245 81	5 60	.....	5,251 41	.....	173 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 56
229 55	.....	.....	229 55	.....	.....
474 30	.....	535 47	1,009 77	.....	3,069 13
4,792 05	.....	.....	4,792 05	.....	60 74
7,260 49	.....	.....	7,260 49	.....	808 23
6,472 41	.....	2 66	6,475 07	.....	924 86
1,176 54	.....	.....	1,176 54	.....	345 81
219 90	.....	.....	219 90	.....	19 06
13,457 16	38 67	.....	13,495 83	.....	422 89
162 00	.....	202 85	364 85	.....	515 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 90
138 54	.....	.....	138 54	.....	195 35
205,454 00	.....	.....	205,454 00	.....	.....
160 52	45 56	3,011 51	3,217 59	.....	1,889 86
367 63	.....	41 33	408 96	.....	9,072 86
.....	44 76	.....	44 76	.....	15,756 65
998 69	326 67	50 65	1,376 01	244 01	.....
$249,044 00	$1,159 72	$5,746 32	$255,950 04	$1,281 16	$33,596 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,315 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$464 82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$32,779 92

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At Wisconsin School for the Blind for

Classified Items.	Inventory June 30, 1905.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden	$2,422 51	$1,074 68	.....	$3,497 19
Board and tuition	.....	.....	$120 00	120 00
Clothing and expense of pupils	6 60	113 36	.....	119 96
Discount	.....	1 99	.....	1 99
Drug and medical dept	5 30	197 07	.....	202 37
Engine and boilers	5,245 81	170 10	.....	5,415 91
Fire apparatus	229 55	.....	.....	229 55
Fuel	474 30	3,247 80	.....	3,722 10
Furniture	4,792 05	44 50	.....	4,836 55
Gas and other lights	7,260 49	187 25	580 00	8,027 74
House furnishing	6,472 41	724 76	64 34	7,261 51
Laundry	1,176 54	187 31	.....	1,363 85
Machinery and tools	219 90	3 47	.....	223 37
Means of instruction	13,457 16	731 54	.....	14,188 70
Miscellaneous	162 00	1,096 75	.....	1,258 75
Officers expenses	.....	42 54	.....	42 54
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	138 54	197 21	.....	335 75
Real estate, including buildings etc	205,454 00	.....	166 40	205,620 40
Repairs and renewals	160 52	965 41	.....	1,125 93
Subsistence	367 63	6,690 07	1,712 33	8,770 03
Wages and Salaries	.....	15,736 17	.....	15,736 17
Work department	998 69	327 65	.....	1,326 34
Total	$249,014 00	$31,739 63	$2,643 07	$283,426 70
Less discount etc.	.....	81 74	.....	252,845 99
	.....	31,657 89	.....	30,580 71
Amount deducted by secretary of state, for printing	9 25			
Amount deducted by secretary of etate, for insurance	438 75	448 00	.....	.....
Net expense	.....	32,105 89	.....	.....

CURRENT EXPENSES

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Inventory June 30, 1906.	Cash rec'd on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,476 58	$759 92	1,712 33	$4,948 83	$1,451 64	.....
.....	120 00	.....	120 00	.....	.....
1 20	61	.....	1 81	.....	.....118 15
.....	.....	77 31	77 31	75 32	.....
16 50	.....	.....	16 50	.....	185 87
5,253 46	.....	.....	5,253 46	.....	162 45
209 15	.....	.....	209 15	.....	20 40
416 06	.....	580 00	996 06	.....	2,726 04
4,700 55	.....	.....	4,700 55	.....	136 00
7,276 82	.....	.....	7,276 82	.....	750 92
5,849 65	95	.....	5,850 60	.....	1,410 91
1,142 53	.....	.....	1,142 53	.....	221 32
216 77	.....	.....	216 77	.....	6 60
13,656 54	40 79	.....	13,697 33	.....	491 37
292 00	4 15	.....	296 15	.....	962 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 54
143 77	.....	.....	143 77	.....	191 98
201,670 40	.....	950 00	205,620 40	.....	.....
58 37	20 00	166 40	244 77	.....	881 16
406 15	.....	124 43	530 58	.....	8,239 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,736 17
999 60	438 66	64 34	1,502 60	176 26	.....
247,786 10	1,385 08	3,674 81	252,845 99	1,703 22	32,283 93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,703 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,580 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,028 71

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

Years ending June 30,	1905.	1906.
Board and tuition	$40 00	$120 00
Barn, farm and garden	656 46	759 92
Clothing and expense	.....	61
Drugs and Medicine	2 00	.....
Engine and boilers	5 60	.....
House furnishings	.....	95
Means of instruction	38 67	40 79
Miscellaneous	.....	4 15
Repairs and renewals	45 56	20 00
Work department	326 67	438 66
Wages and salaries	44 76	.....
Total	$1,159 72	$1,385 08

Statistical Tables.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

For year ending June 30, 1905.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	1054 doz.	$63 24
Beans	3 bu.	1 20
Beets, table	11 bu.	4 75
Cabbage	2054 hds.	61 35
Carrots	29 bu.	10 55
Corn	80 bu.	35 00
Corn stalks	3 ton.	15 00
Chicken	40 lbs.	6 00
Corn, sweet	10 bu.	4 00
Cucumbers	30 bu.	22 50
Eggs	314 doz.	62 00
Buttter	186 lbs.	32 55
Hay	28¼ tons	282 50
Lettuce	390 hds.	9 75
Mangle Wurzles	15 ton	90 00
Milk	79,079 lbs.	1,186 18
Onions	29 bu.	21 60
Onions, green	246 doz.	31 15
Onions, green	10 bch.	50
Peas	228 qts	6 84
Potatoes	285 bu.	102 75
Pie plant	1425 lbs.	39 75
Pork	1008 lbs.	60 48
Radishes	1 bu.	1 00
Radishes	34 bunches.	1 70
Radishes	96 doz.	4 80
Strawberries	70 qts.	7 00
Strawberries	18½ bu.	27 75
Squash	1 ton	20 00
Pumpkins	No. 40	4 00
Tomatoes	60 bu.	30 00
Turnips	60 bu.	24 00
Total	.....	$2,269 89

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

For Year Ending June 30, 1906.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	850 bunches	$51 00
Beans, string	1½ bu.	60
Beets, table	18 bu.	11 70
Beets, table	200 doz	20 00
Black berries	545 qts	54 50
Butter	164 lbs.	29 52
Cabbage	1077 head.	26 92
Carrots	16½ bu	7 42
Celery	600 bunches	18 00
Chicken	100 no.	40 00
Cherries, ground	1½ bu.	3 75
Corn	10 tons	80 00
Corn, sweet	24 bu.	12 00
Corn, stalks	10 tons	50 00
Cucumbers	53 bu.	39 75
Eggs	570 doz.	87 93
Hay	19½ tons	157 50
Lettuce	520 heads	12 75
Mangles	15 tons	90 00
Milk	69,392 lbs.	915 18
Onions	15 bu.	7 90
Onions, green	500 dozen	25 00
Parsnips	20 bu.	10 00
Peas	5½ bu.	4 12
Peppers, green	1 bu.	75
Pie Plant	1500 lbs.	30 00
Pumpkins	2½ tons	50 00
Potatoes	558 bu.	273 00
Radishes	600 dozen	30 00
Raspberries	2 bu.	3 50
Strawberries	4 bu.	6 00
Squash	2000 lbs.	20 00
Turnips	20 bu.	8 00
Vegetable Oysters	8 bu.	4 80
Tomatoes	24 bu.	12 00
Total	.....	$2,193 59

Statistical Tables.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1905.

Name of Institution, School for the Blind.

Population.	1905.	1906.
Number of inmates at beginning of school year.	89	89
Number received during year	12	20
Number discharged during the year and left	18	17
Number at end of school year	77	92
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	84	93
Average number of officers and employes during the year	43	43

EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30, 1906.	1905.	1906.
Current expenses:		
1. Salaries and wages	$15,756 65	$15,736 17
2. Clothing	172 18	118 15
3. Subsistence	9,072 86	8,239 45
4. Ordinary repairs	1,889 ·6	881 16
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	6,704 71	7,309 00
Total	$33,596 26	$32,283 93

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for; e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Superintendent, Harvey Clark.